In the Claims

1) (Previously presented) A process for reducing atherosclerotic plaques in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal a safe and effective amount of lysosomal acid lipase, sufficient to effect a reduction in the amount of atherosclerotic plaques in said mammal.

2) (Previously presented) The process of claim 1 wherein said lysosomal acid lipase targets a receptor site for uptake into lysosomes.

3) (original) The process of claim 2 wherein said receptor site is selected from the group consisting of oligosaccharide recognition receptors and peptide sequence recognition receptors.

4) (original) The process of claim 3 wherein said receptor site is a mannose receptor site.

Claims 5-9 (cancelled)

10) (Previously presented) The process of claim 1 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase has fewer than six N-linked acetylglycosylation residues.

11) (Previously presented) The process of claim 1 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase has more than six N-linked acetylglycosylation residues.

12) (original) The process of claim 10 wherein the N-acetylglycosylation residue is oligosaccharide-terminated.

13) (original) The process of claim 12 wherein the oligosaccharide terminating residue is a mannose residue.

14) (original) The process of claim 11 wherein the N-acetylglycosylation residue is oligosaccharide-terminated.

15) (original) The process of claim 14 wherein the oligosaccharide terminating residue is a mannose residue.

16) (Previously presented) The process of claim 1 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase is exogenously produced.

17) (Previously presented) The process of claim 16 wherein said lysosomal acid lipase is in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and is administered either orally, parenterally, by injection, intravenous infusion, inhalation, controlled dosage release or by intraperitoneal administration.

18) (Previously presented) The process of claim 17 wherein said lysosomal acid lipase is administered by intravenous infusion.

19) (Previously presented) A method for treatment of atherosclerosis in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal a safe and effective amount of lysosomal acid lipase , sufficient to treat said condition.

20) (Previously presented) The method of claim 19 wherein said lysosomal acid lipase targets a receptor site for uptake into lysosomes.

21) (original) The method of claim 20 wherein said receptor site is selected from the group consisting of oligosaccharide recognition receptors and peptide sequence recognition receptors.

22) (original) The method of claim 21 wherein said receptor site is a mannose receptor site.

Claims 23-27 (cancelled)

28) (Previously presented) The method of claim 19 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase has fewer than six N-linked acetylglycosylation residues.

29) (Previously presented) The method of claim 19 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase has more than six N-linked acetylglycosylation residues.

30) (original) The method of claim 28 wherein the N-acetylglycosylation residue is oligosaccharide-terminated.

31) (original) The method of claim 30 wherein the oligosaccharide terminating residue is a mannose residue.

32) (original) The method of claim 29 wherein the N-acetylglycosylation residue is oligosaccharide-terminated.

33) (original) The method of claim 32 wherein the oligosaccharide terminating residue is a mannose residue.

34) (Previously presented) The method of claim 20 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase is exogenously produced.

35) (Previously presented) The method of claim 34 wherein said lysosomal acid lipase is in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and is administered either orally, parenterally, by injection, intravenous infusion, inhalation, controlled dosage release or by intraperitoneal administration

36) (Previously presented) The method of claim 35 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase is administered by intravenous infusion.

Claims 37-65 cancelled

66) (original) A method for treatment of atherosclerosis in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal a safe and effective amount of exogenously produced lysosomal acid lipase sufficient to treat said condition.

67) (original) The method of claim 66 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase is in a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

68) (original) The method of claim 67 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase is administered by intravenous infusion.